

CSC311 HW3

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1.

(a)

The dimension of $W^{(1)}$ is d as it is a matrix of $d * d$

The dimension of $W^{(2)}$ is d as it is a matrix of $1 * d$

The dimension of z_1 is 1 as it is a vector of $d * 1$

The dimension of z_2 is a vector of $d * 1$

(b)

There are a total of $d * d + d$ parameters

(c)

$$\bar{y} = \frac{dL}{dy} = y - t$$

$$\overline{W}^{(2)} = \frac{dL}{dW^{(2)}} = \frac{dL}{dy} * \frac{dy}{dW^{(2)}} = \bar{y} * z_2$$

$$\bar{z}_2 = \frac{dL}{dz_2} = \frac{dL}{dy} * \frac{dy}{dz_2} = \bar{y} * W^{(2)}$$

$$\bar{h} = \frac{dL}{dh} = \frac{dL}{dz_2} * \frac{dz_2}{dh} = \bar{z}_2$$

$$\bar{z}_1 = \frac{dL}{dz_1} = \frac{dL}{dh} * \frac{dh}{dz_1} = \bar{z}_2 * \sigma'(z_1)$$

$$\overline{W}^{(1)} = \frac{dL}{dW^{(1)}} = \frac{dL}{dz_1} * \frac{dz_1}{dW^{(1)}} = \bar{z}_2 * \sigma'(z_1) * x^T$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{dL}{dx} = \frac{dL}{dz_1} * \frac{dz_1}{dx} + \frac{dL}{dz_2} * \frac{dz_2}{dx} = \bar{z}_2 * \sigma'(z_1) * W^{(1)} + \bar{y} * W^{(2)}$$

2.

(a)

Solve $\frac{dy_k}{dz_{k'}}$

Given that $y_k = \frac{\exp(z_k)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'})}$

(1) If $k' = k$

$$\frac{dy_k}{dz_{k'}} = \frac{\exp(z_k) * \sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'}) - \exp(z_k) * \exp(z_{k'})}{(\sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'}))^2} = \left(\frac{\exp(z_k)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'})} \right) * \left(1 - \frac{\exp(z_k)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'})} \right) = y_k * (1 - y_k) = y_k - y_k^2$$

(2) If $k' \neq k$

$$\frac{dy_k}{dz_{k'}} = \frac{0 * \sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'}) - \exp(z_k) * \exp(z_{k'})}{(\sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'}))^2} = \left(\frac{\exp(z_k)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'})} \right) * \left(- \frac{\exp(z_{k'})}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(z_{k'})} \right) = y_k * (-y_{k'}) = -y_k * y_{k'}$$

(b)

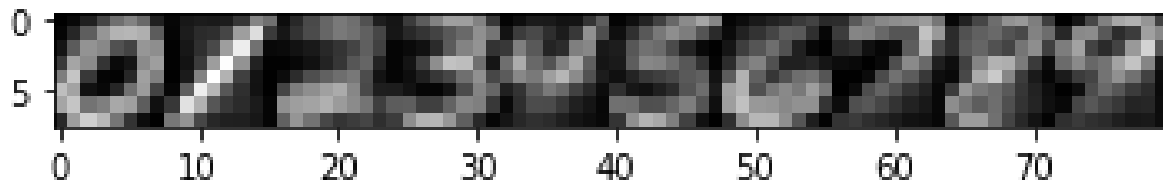
$$\frac{dL_{CE}}{dw_k} = \frac{dL_{CE}}{dy_k} * \frac{dy_k}{dz_k} * \frac{dz_k}{dw_k} = - \sum t_k \frac{1}{y_k} \frac{dy_k}{dz_k} * x$$

$$= \left(\left(- \sum_{K'=K} t_k * \frac{1}{y_k} \right) * (y_k - y_k^2) - \sum_{K' \neq K} \frac{t_{k'}}{y_k} (-y_k y_{k'}) \right) * x = (-t_k + y_k \sum_{k'} t_{k'}) x = (y_k - t_k) x$$

(3)

0.

Here are 10 plotted mean:



1.

1.

(a)

Test accuracy for k=1

0.96875

Train accuracy for k=1

1.0

(b)

Test accuracy for k=15

0.96

Train accuracy for k=15

0.9612857142857143

2.

Randomly return one from all ties with the use of `random.choice()`. This is a fair method since all tied labels are equally likely to be the label of the new input. Therefore, I choose to use random in situation of a tie.

3.

k= 1

Test accuracy: 0.96875

Train accuracy: 1.0

10 fold average accuracy = 0.9658571428571427

k= 2

Test accuracy: 0.96325

Train accuracy: 0.9822857142857143

10 fold average accuracy = 0.9565714285714284

k= 3

Test accuracy: 0.968

Train accuracy: 0.983

10 fold average accuracy = 0.9628571428571429

k= 4

Test accuracy: 0.96725

Train accuracy: 0.9781428571428571

10 fold average accuracy = 0.9610000000000001

k= 5

Test accuracy: 0.96675

Train accuracy: 0.9778571428571429

10 fold average accuracy = 0.9621428571428572

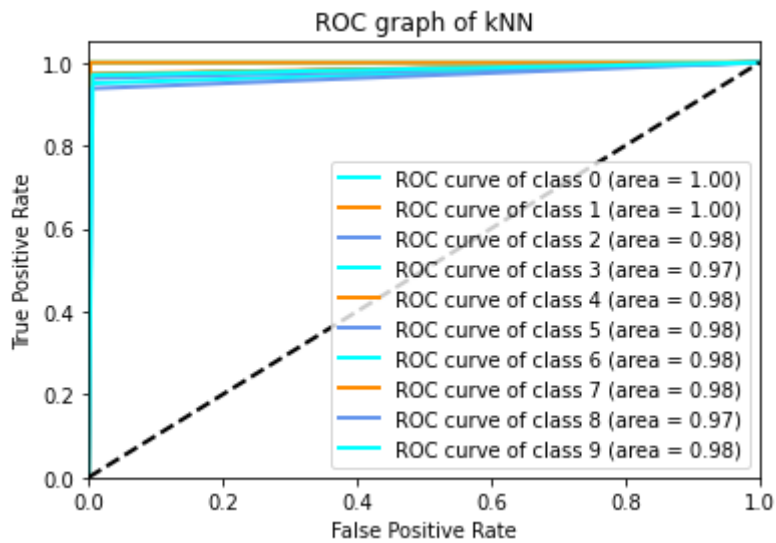
k= 6

Test accuracy: 0.964
 Train accuracy: 0.9728571428571429
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.9602857142857143
 k= 7
 Test accuracy: 0.96375
 Train accuracy: 0.9741428571428571
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.9574285714285715
 k= 8
 Test accuracy: 0.963
 Train accuracy: 0.9701428571428572
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.9567142857142856
 k= 9
 Test accuracy: 0.9615
 Train accuracy: 0.9692857142857143
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.9559999999999998
 k= 10
 Test accuracy: 0.96175
 Train accuracy: 0.9688571428571429
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.9541428571428572
 k= 11
 Test accuracy: 0.9605
 Train accuracy: 0.9658571428571429
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.9537142857142855
 k= 12
 Test accuracy: 0.95925
 Train accuracy: 0.9638571428571429
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.9530000000000001
 k= 13
 Test accuracy: 0.9595
 Train accuracy: 0.9635714285714285
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.95
 k= 14
 Test accuracy: 0.95825
 Train accuracy: 0.961
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.948857142857143
 k= 15
 Test accuracy: 0.95925
 Train accuracy: 0.9604285714285714
 10 fold average accuracy = 0.9497142857142856

3.

kNN:

Accuracy: 0.97025



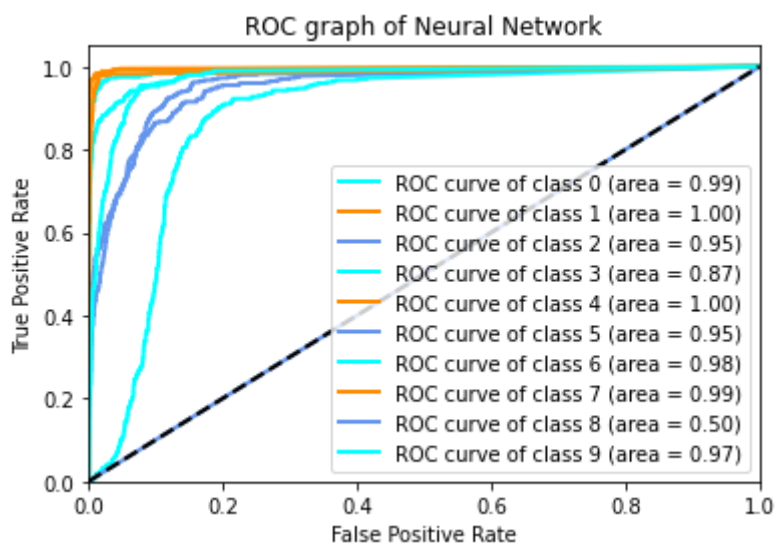
confusion matrix:

```
[[400  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [  0 400  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [  4  0 388  0  1  1  2  2  1  1]
 [  0  1  3 380  0  8  1  1  5  1]
 [  0  1  0  0 388  0  1  1  0  9]
 [  2  0  1  6  0 385  1  1  4  0]
 [  2  4  1  0  1  1 388  0  3  0]
 [  0  2  1  0  2  0  0 389  0  6]
 [  1  2  1  1  1 10  1  1 375  7]
 [  0  0  0  1  4  0  0  7  0 388]]
```

Precision: 0.9703887732518048

Recall: 0.9702500000000001

NN:



Train accuracy: 0.894

Test accuracy: 0.86375

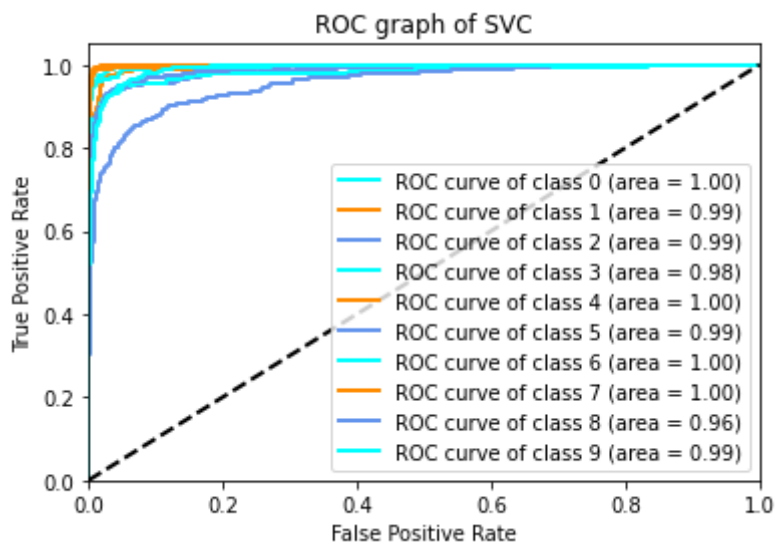
confusion matrix:

```
[[390  4  4  0  0  0  2  0  0  0]
 [ 0 395  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  3]
 [ 1  1 377  6  0  3  6  2  0  4]
 [ 2  0  8 366  0 15  0  2  0  7]
 [ 0  1  1  0 387  0  3  0  0  8]
 [ 3  0  1 10  0 383  0  0  0  3]
 [ 3  5  2  0  3  2 385  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  1  0  3  0  0 390  0  6]
 [ 0  9 13 14  2 10  0  2  0 350]
 [ 0  2  0  2  4  2  0  8  0 382]]
```

Precision: 0.8096740440158637

Recall: 0.8637499999999999

SVM:



Accuracy: 0.93225

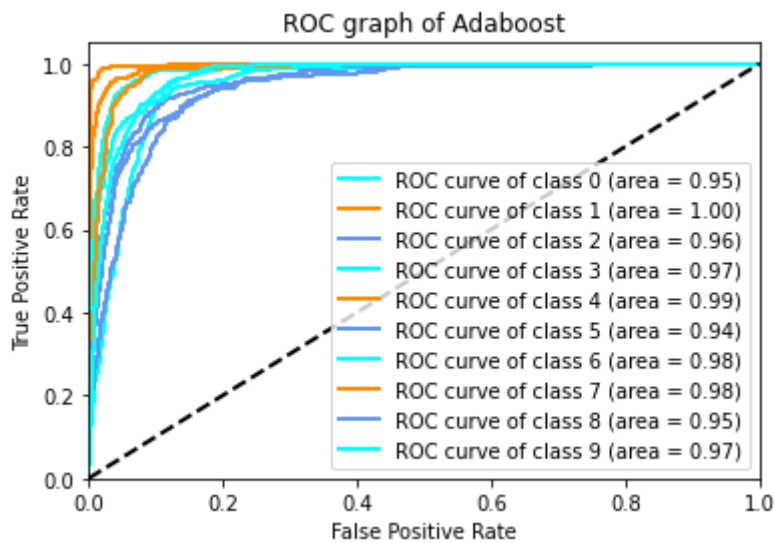
confusion matrix:

```
[[391  0  0  0  3  1  1  1  3  0]
 [ 0 386  1  1  4  0  1  0  7  0]
 [ 0  4 367  5  2  3  7  1  9  2]
 [ 5  1 10 356  0 20  0  2  5  1]
 [ 0  5  1  0 388  0  1  0  2  3]
 [ 3  2  1 25  0 362  1  2  3  1]
 [ 4  7  3  0  5  1 380  0  0  0]
 [ 1  2  0  0  1  1  0 390  0  5]
 [ 6  7  9 10  1 17  1  1 346  2]
 [ 1  6  1  2  5  3  0  9 10 363]]
```

Precision: 0.9323913701166033

Recall: 0.93225

Adaboost:



Accuracy: 0.80975

confusion matrix:

```
[[362 1 1 1 0 25 3 0 7 0]
 [ 2 376 0 2 12 0 3 1 4 0]
 [ 19 1 319 8 1 18 14 0 18 2]
 [ 1 0 25 342 0 17 1 0 13 1]
 [ 3 5 3 0 364 0 8 5 5 7]
 [ 4 0 4 64 2 311 1 0 12 2]
 [146 5 6 0 4 39 198 0 2 0]
 [ 0 1 1 18 3 1 0 281 5 90]
 [ 18 3 6 11 1 12 0 1 346 2]
 [ 3 1 0 2 11 0 0 21 22 340]]
```

Precision: 0.8233458387457826

Recall: 0.80975

kNN performed the best in terms of accuracy and overall performance. Adaboost performed the worst.

It is a bit of a surprise but as expected. As we have limited samples and a small number of dimensions. Simpler methods like kNN are more suitable for this type of dataset while more complex models like neural network and adaboost require larger and more complex dataset to show its value to users.